LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FAVORABLE PROSPECT, OF SETTLING THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

A Battle-Greeks Repulse the Turks-Petitioning to Stop Evictions-Welcome to Oliver Wendell Holmes-Valuable Petroleum Deposits.

LONDON, May 94 .- The negotiations between the Chamberlain party and the government continue, and there is thought to be a favorable prospect of a settlement of the home rule question. Mr. Chamberlain has authorized the government whip to inform the ministry that the radical dissidents will not make the withdrawal of the home rule bill imperative, provided clause 24 be eliminated; that, in case the objectionable clause be stricken out, they will not vote for the second reading of the bill, but will restrain from opposing it. Mr. Chamberlain has also written to Mr. Gladstone a conciliatory letter explaining the writer's conduct in the home rule debate. Lord Hartington has received from the conservative whip a letter in which the promise is made that at the general election no tory candidate will be nominated in opposition to any liberal unionist.

A cabinet counsel will be held to morrow to consider the limit of the concessions to be offered before a division is taken on the home rule bill.

Archbisacy Walsh, of Dublin, has been in this city for a week. The object of his visit is to try to influence the followers of Mr. Parnell to consent to the retention of Irish members at Westminster in connection with the Irish home rule measure. It is understood that Cardinal miling, having become alarmed at vote for the second reading of the

nection with the Irish home rula masure. It is understood that Cardinal ming, having become alarmed at the prospect of the withdrawal of Catholic home rule members from the British parliament, basurged the College of the Proparanda to exercise pressure upon the Irish bishops with the view of having them exert their influence upon Mr. Parnell in favor of the retention of the Irish members. Several Parnellite members of the house of commons had a conference recently at the residence of Cardinal Manning, and the hope was expressed that Mr. Parnell would yield the point at issue.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a resolution of confidence sdopted at a meeting of workingmen at Hitchie, expresses himself as glad to find the workingmen of England discussing the Irish policy of the government. The Irish question, he says, especially concerns the workingmen as affecting the greatness and strength of the empire.

The Most Rev. Bartholome Woodlock, D.D., Roman Catholic hishop of the diocese of Ardagh and Cionmannois, and the clergy of his diocese have forwarded to Mr. Gladstone a set of resolutions adopted by them approving the premier's home rule and land purchase bills as measures which, if adopted, will greatly strengthen the British empire, diminish political and sectarian rancor, and promote the prosperity of Ireland.

A BATTLE—GREEKS REPULSE THE TURKS.

A BATTLE-GREEKS REPULSE THE TURKS. A BATTLE—GREEKS REPULSE THE TURKS.
ATBINS, May 24.—The Greeks have regained Contra by a turning movement. The Turks have been repulsed at Critzovi. Many were killed. The Greek general, Loris, was mortally wounded. Eyoub Pasha and Gree. Sapounzaki, the Turkish and Greek commanders, respectively, completed an agreement for an armistice at an interview to-day. The Greeks accuse the Turks of capturing Contra by treachery. They say that while a Turkish officer with a flag of truce was parleying with the Greek commander Turkish troops stealthly surrounded and captured two Greek companies.

aurounded and captured two Greek companies.

A decree was issued this evening ordering that soldiers entitled to exemption from
service in time of peace be disbanded forthwith; that two classes of the reserve
be disbanded immediately, and the three
other classes eight days honce, and that
volunteer soldiers be liberated. The Greek
commanders at Larussa, Trikala, and Arta
lave been ordered to withdraw their forces
into the interior. Preparations are being
made to disband the army corps.

London, May 24.—A dispatch from
Athens says the Greek losses before Grizovali were 150 killed and wounded, including
six officers.

PETITIONING TO STOP EVICTIONS. Dunlin, May 24 .- The Macroom board Gladstone praying him to stop evictions pending the adoption of the home rule bill, as farmers are on the verge of bankrupty. WELCOME TO DR. HOLMES.

London, May 24.—There was a numerous gathering at the St. George's Club to-night to welcome Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Among those present were United States Minister Phelps, Commissioner Van Wagner, Coneul General Waller, Vice Consul General Benfield, Mr. James Russell Lowell, Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P.; Mr. Charles Russell, M. P.; Mr. John B. White, M. P.; Consul Bret Harte, the Dukes of Argyll, Wostminster, and Manchester, Lord Napler; Count Karoly, the Austrian ambassador; Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Millars, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John L. Toole, and Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor. LONDON, May 24,-There was a numerous

ANOTHER VESSEL SEIZED

SecretaryBayard Informed-New Canadian Police Vessel-Minister West's Disputch. PORTLAND, Mr., May 24.—There is great

excitement here. This morning Capt. Jesse Ellis entered at the custom house his schooner | Sisters, from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of 20,000 mackerel, taken last Wednesday, and consigned by W. A. Kellain, of Yarmouth, to F. F. Clement & Co., of this city. Capt. Ellis signed the customary oath that his report and mani-fest correctly described the cargo of his vessel. First Deputy Collector Colesmith then asked for the manifest. "I have not any," replied Capt. Ellis. Coleamith expressed his sorrow that the captain should have been caught without his papers, but told him nothing could be done in his case; hat he must, in the usual course of the w, pay the fine imposed by law. "How inch y" asked the captain. "Five hundred dollars," replied Colesmith. "My God, the little schooner won't bring that," then asked for the manifest, "I have not ald the captain, who presented a picture of

distress.

Nothing could be done for him, and Surveyer Bradbury sent Inspector Howe to take formal charge of the schooner. This done, Capt. Ellis and his crew were allowed to go on disabarging their cargo of 20,000 mackerel. It was pathelle to see the captain and crew of the wretched little schooner discharges the cargo that the government. discharging the cargo that the government of the United States will claim. Capt. Ellis counted out the fish, but he had little

Secretary Bayard has been informed of because award has been informed of the seleure.

O. B. Whitten, secretary of the Portland Fishing Exchange, was seen by a reporter. Hesald: "Coming at this time the seleure of the Sisters will do good. She comes here from a port so near Digby that the fellows up there will bear of it. The matter having been referred to Secretary Bayard he will be obliged to take notice of it."

Gen. Anderson, the collector, will probably forward a report to Secretary Manager Manager Comments.

Gen. Anderson, the collector, will probably forward a report to Secretary Manning at once. The Malue delegation in Congress has been informed of the seizure. Capt. Eills will place his case in the hands of Vice Consul Starr; her majesty's representative here.

Capt. Eills, of the schooner Sisters, has sent a protest to Secretary Manning, at Washington, appealing from the decision of the collector of the port for levying a fine because he had no manifest.

NEW CANADIAN POLICE VESSE.

NEW CANADIAN POLICE VESSEL. OTTAWA, ONT., May 24.—The government steamer Lansdowne arrived at St. John's Saturday with the new schooner Terror in low. The Terror has been finished with a view of her employment as a fishery protec-tion police vessel. She will be put in com-mission at once. The schooner Gen. ion police vesses. The schooner Gen. mission at once. The schooner Gen. Middleton will sail from St. John's to-day to cruise in the Bay of Fundy.

On inquiry it has been learned that no authority whatever exists for the recognition in Canadian ports of permits issued by American collectors of customs, under which captains of fishing vessels have claimed the right to enter and trade in Canadian ports. The collector of customs at Portisad, Me., has incurred the displeasure of the captains of fishing vessels there by informing them that they had no right whatsoever to ask at the hands of the Canadian authorities any recognition of the permits.

MINISTER WEST'S DISPATCIL. MINISTER WEST'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 24:—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, said, in regard to the selzure of the fishing schooners David J. Adams and Ella M. Doughty by the Canadian authorities, that a cable message had been received from Minister West, at Washington, saying that a dispatch was on the way to London embodying communications on the subject with the United States government. The under secretary added that "when the communications arrive they will be considered in a friendly spirit, with due regard to the complete maintenance of the fishery rights of our fellow subjects in Canada."

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Cationals Defeated at Detroit-"Shaw's Wild Delivery" Did It-Base Ball Elsewhere-Horse Racing-England Challenge Cup Won,

DETROIT, MICH., May 24.-Washington ounded the ball for as many bases as did he home team to-day, but Shaw's wild delivery took away their chances for victory. The air was cold and troublesome; gusts of wind interfered decidedly with perfect work. A base on balls resulted in a Detroit run in the first inning, and one in the second was similarly secured. In the third a base on balls, two hits, and a wild pitch gave two more. Errors by Knowles and Hines, with two singles, gave two in the fourth; and in the sixth a base on balls, a passed ball, and a hit gave another. A base on balls, a double, a fumble, and a wild pitch started the visitors with two runs in the third. In the seventh they carned two more, with two singles and two doubles.

George Stevens, of Romeo, Mich., who has a remarkable record as an amateur, was signed to-day to pitch for Detroit. Score: of wind interfered decidedly with perfect

DETROIT.

nlon o f A.R. R. B.H. P.O. A. R.

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At Kansas City—

At Kansas City—

Kansas City—

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Base hits—Kansas City, 1; Boston, 8. Er
tors—Kansas City, 1; Boston, 7.

At St. Louis—

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New York — 1 0 0 2 5 0 0 3 0 11

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; New York, 14. Er
rors—St. Louis, 3; New York, 4.

At Philadelphia—

Athletic — 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 2 10

Cincinnati — 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4

Base hits—Athletic, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Er
rors—Athletic, 4; Cincinnati, 7.

At Chicego— GAMES PLANWITCHE.

AMATEUR BASE BALL.

BEIGHTON BEACH RACES. NEW YORK, May 24.—Pools and betting were forbidden at Brighton Beach races to-day. In-stead, however, membership tickets were sold at \$5 each and the money subscribed to a purse. After the races a dividend was declared. First

At iter the races a dividend was declared. First tace, maidens all ages, five-cights of a mile. Tantity won, Lightfoot second, Bob May third. Time, 1.05.

Second race—Seiling allowances, seven-cighths of a mile. St. Eimo won, Brunswick second, Bue Day third. Time, 1.1594.

Third race—Seiling allowances, one mile. Gen. Frice won, Bahama second, Kensington, Irid. Time, 1.375.

Fourth race—Handicay mile and a sixteenth. Ten Strike won, Farnest second, Geo, Sinten Strike won, Farnest second, Geo, Sinten Strike won, Farnest second. Ten Strike won, Earnest second, Geo, Sin-gerly third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race—Three squarters of a mile. Tattler won, Bay robel second, Millerthird. Time, 1:21.

JEROME PARK RACES.

JEROME PARE RACES.

Unless all signs tail the spring meeting of the American Jockey Clob, which begins to-day at Jerome Park, will be the grandest one ever known in the history of that organization. Certain it is, that in the ninesten years of its existence never were indications more favorable than at present. All the well-known stables will contest for the liberal purses offered, and the programme to-day presents an attractive card, which will gladden the aport-loving public.

The events that will take place are five in number. The first race, the customary dash of three quarter mile, for which ning good borses will compete. The second event is for one and one-sixteenth miles, with four entries. The third race is the Fordham Handleap, one and one-guerrar miles, and has twolve high-classed horses entered to win the stakes, for 2-year olds, will be the star event of the day, and as twelve spirited youngsters will compete the first age areand and glorious race may be anticipated. The final event will be a race for a mile and one-sixteenth, and as eleven horses will come to the post it is likely to be a closely contested race. tieven horses will come to the post it is likely o he a closely contested race.

HACES AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The weather was warm to day. The track was good and the attendance helf.

First race.—Three-quarter mile. Pearl Jonnings won. Kotrins second. Evangeline third. Time. 174. Betting—Pearl Jennings, 250; Katrins, 810; Henriecta, 85; field, 85.
Second race.—One and one-eighth miles. Musterplece won. Boaz second, Jim tirgy third. Time, 150; Betting—Boaz, 850; Masterplece, 27; Jim Gray, 82; field, 812.
Third race—Three-quarter mile. Jennie Twon. Valuable second, Hinda third. Time, 150; Betting—Dubne, 8100; Jennie T. 812; Hinda, 837; field, 819.
Fourth race—Mile henis. Irish Pat won. John A second, Chear Fellow third. Time, 1344; Betting—Third race Hilbs—John A, 850; Fish Pat, 84; La sylphide, 820; field, 812. Sesond heat, John A won, Irish Pat second, Chear Fellow third. Time, 1344. Betting—Trish Pat, 84; La sylphide, 820; field, 812. Sesond heat, John A fine, 1344. Betting—Trish Pat, 84; La sylphide, 82; field, 82. Third heat, rich Pat won, John A second. Time, 1:15. Setting—John A, 800, Irish Pat, 810.

RACING AT POINT BKEEZE. LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The weather was warm o day. The track was good and the attend-

RACING AT POINT BREEZE, BACING AT POINT BREEZE.

PHILADERIPIA, May 24.—In the special rare for pacers, purse \$1,000, divided. Westmont won against Gosep, ir. and Mariowe; best time, 2.2. In the match trotting race for \$1,000, under saddle, hab Johnson won in three straight heats against McLood; best time, 2.2014.

ENGLAND CHALLENGE CUP WON. ENGLAD CIXINGS OF COMMON MAY 21.—The boat race between George J. Ferkins, of England, and Neil Matterson, of Australia, for £290 a side and the champiouship of England challenge cup was rowed to day over the usual Thames course. Ferkins won by three lengths.

Victims of the Cocaine Practice. Kimbas, N. Y., May 24.—Dr. A. S. Hasen and daughter, of Sharpaville, Pa., were taken to a hospital here to-day while suffering from ad-diction to the cocaine habit. They soon be-came nearly frantic, and were only made quiet by further hypodermically injected doses of cocaine.

A PERMANENT EXPOSITION.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE PHIL-ADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

Financial Basis of Operations-Public Appropriations - The Total Cost of Erecting Buildings and Maintaining Them-Facts That Favor a Permaneut Exposition in This City.

In the recent report of the committee on plan of the proposed Permanent Exposi-tion, its chairman, Bon. George B. Loring, submitted an interesting and instructive review of the Philadelphia Exposition, of which we reproduce the following :

In reviewing the history of other exhibi-tions, we are most strongly attracted by the remarkable success of the international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, whose personal and financial management is worthy of careful consideration, if not of exact initiation.

personal and financial management is worthy of careful consideration, if not of exact initiation.

The first step in the organization of this exhibition was an act of Congress, March 3, 1871, creating the United States Centennial commission and providing for the celebration of "the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, products of soil and mine" in Philadelphia in 1876, and authorizing the invitation of other nations to participate therein. The organization of this body constituted the foundation of the Exhibition. This act was followed (June 1, 1872) by an act incorporating the Centennial Board of Finance, an act which named two corporators from each congressional district throughout the nation and four for each state and territory at large. The precliminary organization of this board of finance was confided to the Centennial commission, and was clothed with authority to receive, in co-operation with the commission, subscriptions of Centennial capital stock not exceeding \$10,000,000, to be divided into shares of not more than \$10 cach. The complission was authorized to call a meeting of the corporators of the board and the subscribers to the fund for the purpose of electing a board of twenty-five directors to be chosen then and annually thereafter from a list of 100 atockholders selected by the commission. While this board of finance had entire charge of the funds of the caterprise, the Centennial commission furnished plans for preparing the grounds and erecting the buildings; laid down rules governing rates of admission and entrance of goods; conferred all rights

grounds and erecting the buildings; into down rules governing rates of admission and entrance of goods; conferred all rights and privileges relating to the commission; appointed all judges and examiners and awarded all premiums; in fact, managed the Exhibition while the board of finance

This double organization, which at first This double organization, which at first sight appears complicated, worked admirably. The commission was obliged to confer with the beard of finance with regard to all expenditures, and had no opportunity to be extravagant in its arrangement of buildings and work. An ambitious desire to enter into a large outlay was easily checked by those who held the funds, and who were as anytons for the description.

to enter into a large outlay was easily checked by those who held the funds, and who were as anxious for the ifinancial suecess of the exhibition as the commission could be for its material attractions.

The work of the commission, which was composed, under the provisions of the act of Congress, of one member and one alternate from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, recommended by the governors and appointed by the President, commenced at once, and was intricate and difficult.

It was organized March 4, 1872, and its duties were defined in by-laws adopted at the same meeting. The officers were a president, five vice president, a secretary, an executive committee of seven, a committee on finance, a committee on finance, a committee on finance, a committee on finance, a committee on pairs and architecture, a committee on finance, a committee on president, five vice president, and a committee on legislation. At an early meeting, field on May 22, 1872, these various geommittees began their reports. The executive committee reported that they had applied to Congress for an act incorporating a board of suance; the committee on plans and architecture, that they had already conferred with architects of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston with regard to plans of buildings; the committee on foreign affairs submitted regulations to accumpany the President's proclamation inviting foreign nations to be present at the exhibition; the committee on classification presented the outlines of a plan for the exhibition; the committee on classification presented the outlines of a plan for the presented the outlines of a plan for the arrangement of objects exhibited. Each car missioner was instructed to bring the objects of the exhibition to the notice of the governors of the various states and to request them to recommend to the legislatures some action in support of the enterplise, and to arrange for an exhibit of the industries and public works of the states.

tures some action in support of the enterprise, and to arrange for an exhibit of the industries and public works of the states. At a meeting in May, 1873, the executive committee reported: The work done toward raising stock subscriptions and assisting the exhibition by the citizens' centennial finance committee of Philadelphia, which represented every trade, profession, and business interest in the city, the coperation of the Fairmount Park commission, the Philadelphia city council's committee, and the Yennsylvania state centennial commission, the appropriation by the Philadelphia council of \$500,000 toward the crection of the Centennial buildings, the holding of a grand mass meeting (Feb. 23, 1873) designed to stimulate interest in the exhibition, the visit of the executive committee to Harrisburg to culist the co-operation of the governor and legislature, which was followed by an appropriation of \$1,000,000 toward the buildings, the passage of sympathetic resolutions by the legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, the assistance rendered by the newspaper press, the circular addresses issued to the people of the United States alarge and to representatives of various special interest, the sending of agents to the Vienna international exhibition of 1873 who should report upon its organization, plans, &c., the recognition of the women's centennial executive committee, the organization of funds adequate to the conduct of the operations of the centennial commission, and as a most important step they elected Mr. Alfred T.

to the conduct of the operations of the centennial commission, and as a most important step they elected Mr. Alfred T. trosborn, of Ohio, as director general.

The commission held its fifth session May 20, 1876. The executive committee reported a formal transfer of the Exhibition grounds to the commission; that without congressional sid the contracts for the buildings could not be made, and that a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 had been introduced in Congress. The director general gave an outline of the progress made in organizing the several departments of the Exhibition, the measures taken to interest foreign powers in the Exhibition, the appointment by the President of a board representing each of the executive departments of the government; and the secretary reported that the plans for the hulldings had been adopted, and also the various provisions made for the newspaper press. Again the commission memorialized Congress for aid.

The sixth session was held May 10, 1870, and was spent in urging an appropriation of \$1,500,000 and receiving a remort of the

nd was spent in urging an appropriation f \$1,500,000 and receiving a report of the oard of finance with regard to the funds of board of finance with regard to the funds of the association and the preparation made of buildings and grounds. The appropriation of \$505,000 for the use of the government board in preparing the collective exhibit of the United States Executive Department was also considered in reference to space for the exhibit. The director general reported, describing the progress of the buildings and giving assurance that they would be completed in season; stating the necessity for a new classification; setting forth the organization of the administrative bureaus charged with the duty of managing the several departments of the exhibition; the adoption of a system of awards, and the acceptance by foreign governments of the invitations extended to them.

At the seventh session, May 16, 1876, the exhibition was opened.

At the seventh session, May 16, 1876, the exhibition was opened.

This hasty sketch will give an idea of the duties of the executive committee from the organization to the opening of the exhibition, and is given here to show the magnitude and variety of the duty which devolved upon them.

In addition to this official duty, the commission, having secured the act incorporating the board of finance, issued rules

for the action of this board, directed the

mps)...
Memorial Hall...
Machinery Hall...
Horticultural Hall... rounds grading fences, &c...... pited States commission ex-United States commission awards-feneral expense account... international Exhibition Com-pany 5.077 shares collected... Stocks received in settlement... Advanced on final dividend... Distribution 'of assessments on capital antinterest on payment cash on hand...

The success of the Exhibition depended not only on the efforts of the Centennial commission, but upon the operations of the beard of finance, whose duty it was to receive and disturse the funds secured and appropriations of \$1,500,000 from Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, togother with stock subscriptions amounting to \$739,740, justified the governor of Fennsylvania in notifying the President that the requisite provision for the buildings had been made, and the Secretary of the Navy on July 4, 1873, made public the President's proclamation, commending the Exhibition to the people of the United States and all nations. The amount collected and disbursed by the board of finance was as follows:

made an important advance, vitalized as it was by the accumulated evidence of its own grest accomplishments, and by the lesson trught by the accomplishments of the many taught by the accompilements of the many nationalities gathered around our own. In this great centernial celebration of our national twistenee the American citizen labored liberally and honors. In a great continuated celebration the American government will have an opportunity to demonstrate the civil and industrial power of the United States and to unite in closer bands the American group of nations.

Your committee consider the statement they have drawn up of the international exhibition at Fhiladelphia interesting and valuable, as containing the plan upon which a successful exhibition has been organized and conducted, and as indicating the

a successful exhibition has beenforganized and conducted, and as indicating the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged. As an illustration of what this work may be, we would state that the exhibition at Philadelphia opened on the 10th of May, 1876, and from that time until Nov. 10, 1876, there were admitted a grand total of 9,910,966 persons, of whom 8,004,-216 paid admission fees, amounting to \$5,813,724.49; 1,815,617 persons were connected with the exhibition, and 91,075 were free admission or complimentary tickets. free admission or complimentary tickets, making an average per day of \$2,333 ad-missions-50,341 paid admission fees, 11,-419 connected with the exhibition, and 573

419 connected with the exhibition, and 573 free or complimentary tickets.

It would be impossible to give, in a report of reasonable limits, a complete statement of the visit amount of work performed at this exhibition; the classification, the work of judges, the sanitary labors, the police control, the locating and erecting of state buildings—in fine, the organization of this wonderful industrial town, so cautiful in all its arrangements that its beautiful in all its arrangements that its removal was contemplated with unfelgred sorrow by all who had seen it, and especially removal was contemplated with unfelgred sorrow by all who had seen it, and especially by all who took part in its construction. Your committee submit the statement as that of an enterprise somewhat analogous to this on which we are engaged. It is important now, as it was then, to give each state and territory an official connection with the exhibition, even at the expense of a large board of commissioners with their various and sometimes conflicting views and interests. It is important, also, that the legislative body conteoling the District should give liberal aid to the outerprise as an inducement to local legislatures and muleipal bodies to follow its example. An industrial exhibition established and sustained by Congress, in which the states would take part as exhibitors and to which the other nations on this continent would contribute their share of the great accumulation, would place this country at once in a position more commanding even than that it now holds, and would confirm its now recognized status as the center of social and civil and industrial activity on this con-

now recognized status as the center of social and civil and industrial activity on this con-Such an exhibition, moreover, might add greatly to the utility and value of the public buildings occupied by the work of the federal government. The need of a competent and appropriate patent office, for instance, has long been felt. In the rooma now occupied by this important branch of public business there is great want of accommodation; there is no space for working models, none for proper classification, none whatever for the application of power. The selentific work also of the government is not provided with the accommodation to which its importance entitles it. An illustrative collection of the results of geological and ethnological investigation, of the mothods employed in signal service, the lighthouse system, the coast survey, that ille saving stations, properly arranged and furnished with ample room, would add greatly to the proper appreciation of all this work in which the government has taken such long strides during the last quarter of a century. A building in which each state and territory could exhibit specimens of its resources and products, and plans of education, and social and civil organizations would be of unfalling interest to all observed. Such an exhibition, moreover, might add

mirr. Effere collections like these, to which isdustrial exhibits might be added, a coloubil exhibition of Great Britain and her coloubies would be of comparatively minor

reservation and might easily to the effect of these unoccupied grounds.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

A Defective Relates An Alleged Confession by Maxwell as to How He "Fixed" Preller. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 94.—The sensational

testimony of the day in the Maxwell trial was given by J. F. McCullough, a dewas given by J. F. McCullough, a detective, who under the direction of Detective Furleng, District Attorney Clover, and his assistant, McDonald, forged a note on an eastern house and presented it at one of the city banks. He was arrested and placed in jall and assigned a cell adjoining that of Maxwell. He testified that immediately after his incarceration be introduced himself to Maxwell and worked himself into his confidence, and about ten days afterward he became engaged in a conversation with Maxwell about the murder case. During the conversation the defendant told the witness that the only point in his case about which he felt uncertain and unessy was that concerning the money. He said that if he could only prove that he had plenty of money when Prefler came to St. Louis he would have no doubts about a speedy acquirtal. The witness offered to fix that all right, but told the defendant that he must know all about the case or could do nothing. Maxwell then made a free and full confession of all particulars of the case, beginning with his first equaintance with Prefler. On ship-bogard he noticed that Prefler had in his possession a large amount of money; how they separated in Boston, Prefler going to Philadelphia and Maxwell conling to St. Louis. The defendant, in his confession, said that on the Friday night after Prefler joined him in this city he told him (Maxwell) that it would be impossible for inim to pay the defendant's way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant is way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant to the witness, angered him greatly, and he determined then to "fix" him for his meanness. On the following night he and Prefler were sitting in the former's room when the intert complained of severe palus in bis site. Maxwell said, "On, I can fix that all right; bave treated such cases before." He then injected hypodermically into his friend's arm a sufficient amount of morphine to render him unconscious. After he busi tective who under the direction of De-tective Furlang, District Attorney Clover,

well known. Mr. Fauntleroy, of counsel for the defense, Mr. Fauntieroy, of counsel for the defense, objected to the witness. He said he was a liar and an impostor by his own testimony in open court. This man had put himself in the position of a criminal, and had himself held by the court; had gone before the grand jury under a charge of forgery, and had gone to jail.

The objection was overruled. The judge said the argument was good for the jury, but not for the court.

Mr. Fauntieroy scored the prosecution for using the courts of justice for such a nefarious and infamous scheme, and said the witness should be thrown out as a disgrace to the court. The witness, who was also scored indiscriminately, took it coolly

FUNERAL OF MRS. PENDLETON To Take Place To-Day-No Message

from Minister | Pendleton - Condolences Tendered. New York, May 24 .- The arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. George H. Pendle-ton, which will take place to morrow mora-ing from Zion Church, at Madison avenue

Ing from Zion Church, at Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth atreet, are about completed.

No message was received from Minister. Pendieton this morning. Miss Jennic Pendieton is still confined to her room from the effects of the shock she received at the time of the accident. She, however, is much improved, and it is expected she will be able to attend her mother's funeral tomorrow.

SYMPATHY FOR MINISTER PENDLETON. BRHILIN, May 24.—All the American min-isters in Europe and most of the other foreign representatives have tendered con-dolences to Minister Pendleton. The Em-

The M. E. Conference.

Pictoroso, Va., May 21. - At the resolor of he M. E. conference to day the committee on expecting opperition to the manufacture and saie of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal saie of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal saie of intoxicating liquors. The committee sreport recommended that church memicine sreport recommended that church memicine sreport recommended that church memicine or simputation conduct. Dr. Candler, of Georgia, moved to amend the discipling by injecting the word "immoral" in place of "imputations," The introduction of this amendment exicited a lengthy and animated discussion, and when belegate Duncon, of Tennesco, in reterring to persons engaged in the Patient ration remaining in the church, said, "We must not sanction the trame with the scal of Methodism on the harries," there was a general outburst of laughter. Dr. Blackwell, of Virginia, thought that the less legislation had in regard to morats the better. The recorded vote on Dr. Candler's amendment resulted in 107 for and 65 against. The report was then adopted as a whole. The conference will tomorrow decide upon the next place of meeting. The alternaon session was consumed in a discussion of the report of the committee on revenue of the place. The report was a bujed, the rivest of beptilem. The report was a bujed, and the rivest of beptilem. The report was a bujed, and the rivest of beptilem. The report was a bujed, xpresting opposition to the manufacture and

American Bapitet Missionary Union, gin its ession here to morrow. Alroady one thousand Baptist clergymen have arrived to attend the convention, and preparations have been made for the seconmodation of 2,000 clergymen and by defected that the convention will be in session eight days.

Murdered His Stepdaughter. HARRISORDER, VA., May 21.—James Harlow was to-day put in jail here for brutally beating its stepdaughter and then cuiting her throat, earr Elston station, on the Shenandeah Valley ailroad, in this county, on Saturday. The billd has since died.

Successful Naval Cadets. ANNAPOLIS, Mp., May 21.—The following can lidates for naval cadetships have passed their examination: Charles J. E. Erd, Illinois; R. W. Beall, West Virginia; A. W. Gattlen, Min-

Getting Ready to Die. The efficials at the jail have made every eparation for Nardello's execution Friday. They are satisfied that no further reprieve will be exichded the conformed man. Nardello, when he was reprieved, boasted to his guards that he seculd not hang. He has been told of the action of the President. Yesterday he told his guard that he was "ready to dio." The death watch has been set. Nardello of late takes great-delight in listening to a young prisoner's reading of an Italian Bible. He now sels that all loops is gone, and listens with much attention and respect to the spiritual instructions of Father Lyan. But very few persons have visited him during the past week, die sleeps and cats well, and frequently exercises in the corridor. They are satisfied that no further reprieve will

Resolutions Adopted by the Bosses and Submitted to the Men-Regarded as Insults and Tabled by Two Assemblies-Another Conference to be Held

AFFECTING A COMPROMISE.

BOTH SIDES HOLD OUT ON THE CARD

SYSTEM.

The Master Mechanics' Association met in their rooms at the Corcoran building yesterday morning, and adopted resoluions to the effect that they recognized the right of no union to dictate to them who they should employ or of whom they should buy. They pledge themselves that whenever the work on a building under a contract

they should employ or of whom they should buy. They pledge themselves that whenever the work on a building under a contract by a member of this association is stopped by any one of the trades unions or by order of the trades union committee or assembly for either of the following named reasons, ramely, the employment of other than union men, or the use of such materials as they have contracted for, or desire to contract for, to at once shut down and discontinue all work then in progress by them, and so continue until the work of the member boycotted is again permitted to go on without interference.

In view of any failure to adjust the troubles all work is to be shut down by master mechanics until the difficulty is settled. They agree to adopt a nine-hour system as a day's work, except on Saturdays, when eight hours shall be a day's work. This was to go into effect on the 34th instant and to continue for one, year. Notice of any change desired by employer and employe shall be given three months in advance to the executive committee. Measrs. Freming, McCarthy, Turton, Brown, and Hanna were appointed a committee to wait on the amalgamation committee then in session at Seventh and Latreets.

The committee submitted the resolutions and notified the representatives of the trades unions that they embraced the ultimatum of the master mechanics. The committee were notified that action would be taken on the resolutions and notice would be given of the disposition made with them. The annalgamation committee the went into secret session, which lasted several hours. A large number of workmen gathered about the hall hoping to hear the results of the session. In this, however, they were disappointed as every member of the smalgamation committee was put under the bails of the Bricklayers' Union, at Eighth and E streets, and the Pensterers', at Four-and-a-half streets and Pennsylvania avenue, were crowded with their members. The resolutions wore read and submitted for action. The bricklayers' Union, stated last night that the

Union, stated last night that the resolutions of the master mechanics were an insult to the workingmen. The card system would never be given up by the association. Mr. Thomas Denham, of the Painters' Union, stated that the workingmen would not give up their cards; to do so would be giving up their rights as Americans.

The Bricklayers' Union also considered the question of withdrawal from the amalgamation, but no conclusion was arrived at. Last night various rumors were alloat to the effect that the amalgamation committee had agreed to recommend a compromise simply on hours, and that the matter would be discussed this morning, when the conference takes place at Seventh and L streets, between them, and the master mechanics. Soveral

takes place at Seventh and L streets, between them and the master mechanics. Soveral members of the smalgamation committee were seen last night, and they stated persistently that they would not give out the results of their session or what they propose to do. One slyly remarked, when hard pushed, "that the men would stick," Nothing more could be learned. To-night the carpenters meet at Seventh and L streets for the purpose of discussing the outlook. The Timners' Association met at Grand Army Hall last night, and resolved to hold out on the eight-hour system, the card system, and the present rate of wages. The timners have been working the olgit-hour system since hast December. The tinners also have formed a co-operative association and propose to establish a shop on that hols. A shop was incorporated on the 19th instant under the auspices of the Tinners' lasts. A stop was incorporated on the 19th instant under the auspices of the Tinners' Co-operative Association, No. 2031, K. of L. Mr. Considine, of the Tinners' Union, stated last night that the tinners would show the public that they could furnish supplies at as cheap a rate under the cighthour system as the bosses do under the tenhour plan.

The text of the resolutions adopted by The text of the resolutions alopted by the plasterers is as follows: "The Plasterers, L. A., 1844, K. of L., at a regular meeting field May 24, are unanimous in their electronization to work no longer than eight bours per day, the rule in operation size last November, and they reasilism their previous action for the restoration of their former wages of \$3.50 per day on and after May 31, and to retain the present early May 31, and to retain the present card system."

A BOGUS BUTTER MERCHANT. He Has Goods Sent to Offic Piem" and Sells It Again-About to Skip, but Arrested. Detectives Raff and Block yesterday ar

rested Edward W. Deleher, jr., for using the United States mall for fraudulent pur-

poses. The arrest was made on receipt of

a letter from a western merchant inquiring about the firm of "J. H. Clark & Co., 707 eventh street." The detectives visited the place and found Delcher, who said that no place and found Deleber, who said that ne wes in the grocery business. His partner was J. H. Clark, who was in Baltimore. They also discovered evidences of twenty tuts of butter, which Deleber said he had sent to M. J. Owens, 64 South street, Baltiwas J. H. Clark, who was in Baltimore. They also discovered evidences of twenty tubs of butter, which Delcher said he had sent to M. J. Owens, 64 South street, Baltimore, to be sold for what they would bring. A further search revealed several hundred letters received from dealers in butter and cheese in all parts of the United States. Delcher stated that these letters were answers to 509 postal cards he sent out to obtain the market quotations of butter and cheese. A directory of all the leading creameries in the United States was found in a desk, and names were found to whom postals had been sent. Delcher was tuken to the seventh precinct station. The detectives then went over to Baltimore, and, in company with Detective Droste, of that city, J. H. Clark was found at 328 Madison street. His residence was discovered from a silp of paper found in Delcher's pocket. Clark, who gave his age as twenty-two years, stated that Delcher asked him to come to Washington and go in the grocery and provision business with him. After some talk he concluded to come here. He signed a contract with Delcher and paid Delcher \$100 for the privilege of becoming a partner. Delcher was to put in all the money necessary and Clark was to do the work. Delcher after a few days told Clark that he could not get the goods he wanted. He then took Clark back to Baltimore and told him to stay there until he could send for him. The object of getting young Clark was then apparent to the detectives. The young man was only brought into the same for the use of his name. There is a firm at Seventh and Boundary streets/of thehame of J. H. Clark & Co. Delcher therefore could, under the name that his firm had, mislead business firms in other cities. Clark was arrested and brought over to this city and locked up at the seventh precinct. Last night a careful investigation was made of the way to the city of the pane of J. H. Clark & Co. Delcher therefore could, under the name that his firm had, mislead business firms in other cities. Clark was arrested and

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL. Prof. Alex. Graham Bell Denies Allegations Contained in Major Wilber's

The telephonic investigating committee met in open session yesterday for the pur-pose of completing the record of documentary evidence. Mr. Briesen had written a personal letter to the chairman stating that the article published in the New York Times on Oct. 19 last had been written

Times on Oct. 19 last had been written by him to exculpate the Attorney General, and two hours were consumed in disposing of sundry motions to hut the letter or newspaper article in evidence. Finally they were admitted. The chairman then submitted and read to the committee a lotter of affidavit from Prof. A. G. Beil in answer to the recently published affidavit of Mr. Wilber, but as the latter had not been accepted as evidence. Prof. Beil's affidavit was also rejected.

Prof. Beil, in his letter to the committee, says, in reference to the affidavit of Zenas Fish Wilber, which was published in the Natronal. Environment of the tothe committee are now at failtings and New Orleans, in the United States cours, defending suits for infringing my patents. I am informed that restimony for mall hearing is now being taken in both those cases. If those persons of any one cless associated with those defraces think that any court, would be there delives he could her there is a suit of ruthfliness exactished. I fithey believe them they will do so. I am not disp seed, however, to let his statements wait for denial, and, therefore, inclose with this my affirms.

In his affidavit Prof. Bell, after stating that he has read Wilber's latest officiaris.

I also call your attention to his various affidavits made before this one.

In his affidavit Prof. Bell, after stating that he has read Wilber's latest affidavit, says.

I never presented, paid, gave, or handed to Zenas Fisk Wilber a stoo oil, orlany nones, or any valuable counside ration, or thing, at the place he mentions or any other place for any purpose winatever. I never promised to, or underfook to, or attempted to, or experienced any willingness to juy him any money or any valuable consideration or thing whatever for any purposes.

I never knew, or believed, or heard that Mr. Balbey or Mr. Poolol, or anyone cles, undertook to influence said Wilber, or under that Mr. Balbey or Mr. Poolol, or anyone cles, undertook to influence said Wilber, or under the tempts so to do, or employed or endawared to employ any carropt, practices to obtain my said letters patent, and do not believe so how. So far as my personal acts and knowledge are concerned I know that all pres estings in the filing and prosecution of the application for my part and in the grant of it were free from fraid, trickery, and hones in all respects and I believe that all the acts of others concerned were also in all respects hones.

Mr. Wilber did not show me Gray's caveat or the drawings of it or any portion of either. I have never seen the original papers of them

At 3 o'clock the committee went into se-cret session, and after some time spent in an interchange of views as to the method of preparing the report adjourned.

Facilities and Regular Mail Delivery. At the invitation of the commissioners of the Gulf Shipping League a meeting of the Gulf Shipping League a meeting of representative men from the different sections was held last evening. Gen. McRie, of Arkansas, presided. A full and free discussion was had as to the importance and means of reviving our merchant marine. There was a general unaqimity of sentiment, and the following preamble and resolution was alonted: ution was a lopted:

fore, Activel. That this association respectfully and exposedly urges upon this great maritime interest to organize a national longue, embracing all local, river, lake, and see an uniqual for the purpose of bringing to bear upon Congress and public opinion the necessity of legislation appropriate to the success of this vital object.

Letters and telegrams received show a widespread and growing interest in this matter,

Miller-Touzalin.

At the refidence of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday at noon Miss Lida, his daughter, was married to Mr. A. E. Touzalin, of lowa. Rev. Dr. Shippon of All Souls' Church, officiated. Miss Miller were an exquisite white all mult gown trimmed with rare Houton lace. A unit gown trimmed with rare Houton lace. A unit was fishered with orange blossons. No lowers were worn. A bouquet of Catherine Sarmot rosse e male ted this truly artistic and simple wedding dress. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, and at 310 Mr. and Mrs. Touzalin left for New York to spend two or three cays, after which they will go to their new home at Melton. Mass. There were many humbsome and valuable wedding presenta. Unity relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony, Mr. Touzalin was formerly vice president of the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy railroad, and also of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway. He is now engoged in constructing an important branch road for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. He has one daughter by a former marriage. r. A. E. Touzalin, of lowa. Rev. Dr. Shippon

Mrs. Mary Higham, of 354 M street southwest, with her daughter, Lizzie, agod 9 years, were adly burned yesterday morning at the hou ladly burned yesterdny morning at the house of Mrs. Barks, 1200 Four-and-a-half street. Mrs. Barks fs a sister liviaw of Mrs. Higham, and is sick in bed. Mrs. Higham and her daughter attempted to build a fire with the use of coal oil, when the can of oil exploded, setting live to Mrs. Higham's dress, burning her severely. The chita's dress also caught fire, but was extinguished before she was hadly burned. Mrs. Higham was removed to her home and attended by the Holten and Hasen. Her lightless will likely trove fatal.

Sult for Breach of Contract. Robert Portner has entered suit against Wen f. Clayton to recover \$2,000 damages for aleged breach of contract. The declaration

The Union Veteran Corps (First Company) gether with a large number of the old veter ans of this city, will visit Alexandria

For Washington and vicinity—Generally fair seather, nearly stationary temperature, fol-owed during the night by local showers. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 65.3°; 7 a. m., 67.6°; 11 a. m., 74.3°; 3 p. m., 79.3°; 7 p. m., 66.0°; 10 p. m., 64.2°; 11 p. m., 92.9°; mean temperature, 66.5°; maximum, 75.3°; minimum, 60.3°; mean relative humidity, 57.7°; total precipitation, 30 inches.

TO HANG OUT SHINGLES.

TWO SCORE OF NEW LAWYERS GRADU-

The Brilliant Commencement Exercises of the Law Department of Georgetown College-Commissioner Black's Address-Special Prizes Contested For and Awarded-The Graduates.

sented last night at the New National Theater can scarcely be imagined. From "pit to dome" every inch of space in the ntire building was packed with beautiful women and gallant men, assembled to do bonor to the graduating class of the law department of the Georgetown University at its afteenth annual commencement. The stage of the theater was beautifully set,

stage of the theater was beautifully set, and the whole front of the stage to the depth of several feet was a solid bank of the choicest design in flowers arranged in the most novel and artistic manner, many of them being immense in size and composed of the rarest selections of flowers that could be found in the hands of the florists of the District.

Promptly at the bour announced, the crehestra discouraed their beautiful selections. After which was the opening address and conferring of degress by Rev. James A. Doonan, president of the university. The address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. John C. Black, commissioner of pensions, in which he discussed at some length the labor question as being one of the most important questions that will be before the American public in the future, and one that, he said, must be settled according to the immutable principles of right

length the labor question as being one of the most important questions that will be before the American public in the future, and one that, he said, must be settle Laccording to the immutable principles of right and justice. Next on the programme was the xylophone solo "Chords of Wood," by Mr. F. W. Lusby. This was encored three times, and each time was received with the most rapturous applause. In a brief and eloquent address Judge William M. Merrick awarded the prize in the following manner: A cash prize of \$20 is annually awarded to the author of the best essay upon any logal subject among the members of the senior class, and a cash prize of \$20 is annually awarded to the author of the best essay upon any logal subject among the members of the senior class, and a cash prize of \$20 to the author of the bost essay in additional senior and senior and each of the prize of \$20 to the author of the bost each prize and the class.

In additional senior and the class.

In additional senior and the class of the senior and post graduate classes. T. & J. W. Johnson does not senior the senior and post graduate classes, respecting the senior and post graduate classes, senior and post graduate classes post graduate classes for the post graduate classes of the post graduate classes in a continuor and post graduate classes post graduate classes in a continuor graduate graduate graduat

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

An Understanding Between Morrison and Randall to Allow the Former's Bill to Sleep During This Session.

An impression is growing among mem-bers of the House that there will be no discussion of the tariff bill at this session, and many theories are advanced to strengthen this belief. Mr. Randall says Congress will this belief. Mr. Randall says Congress will adjourn by the end of the first week in July, and that the tariff bill will consume none of the intervening time. His reasons for making the assertion are not known. There are those who say that an understanding exists between Messrs. Morrison and flandall, and that no effort will be made to call up the measure. The Democrats who intend to vote against the tariff bill are very anxious, with Mr. Randail, to defeat its consideration, fearing that discussion will have the effect of dividing the party on other questions, and believing it will be a political advantage to have the bill pending during the approaching campaign, when compared with the duty which would devolve upon Democrats in explaining its defeat. The President, it is asserted, desires an adjournment of Congress as soon as possible, yet a large element of the tariff reformers, including the speaker, are credited with urging Mr. Morrison to insist upon consideration of his bill. A few Republicans will probably vote to consider the bill, but will vote against it when the question of its passage is reached. Gen. Browne, of Indiana, a prominent Republican member of the committee on ways and means, yesterday expressed the opinion that no effort would be made to get the tariff bill before the House at this session.

The President's Auswer.

The President's Answer.

The President has sent the following com-nunication through Col. D. S. Lamont, which was read at a meeting of the Jackson Corps in was read at a meeting of the Jackson Corps in Albany last night it is in reply to a communication forwarded tending the President an ecorat at the biccatismini celebration in Albany in July maxi.

"The President has received your letter of the Sch instant, and appreciates the compliment extended on behalf of the Albany Jackson Corps of an eacort at the bicentennial celebration in that city in July mext, but he has not as yet been able to determine whether he can be present ou the occasion. Should he find it practicable to attend, and the committee in charge think proper to make such assignment. charge think proper to make such assignment will give him pleasure to accept of courtesy proposed. In any overst he will not texpress his student shauss for the calderation shown him by the corps."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mesers, Bloom, Riggs, and Blugham as the conferces on the postoffice appropriation bill.

By a vote of yeas 102, nays 23, the House passed a bill granting an increase of pension to the wislow of Commander T. A. M. Craven. Representative Bland, of Missouri, introduced a bill to revive the income tax, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of pensions. A bill to appropriate \$25,000 to all in the rection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at 2 thm Polist, N. Y., was reported avorably to the House yesterday.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on the judiciary reported to the House the oint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. Representative Bennett, of North Carelly a introduced a bill to divide the surplus manor in the treasury on the 1st of June 1883, amon the several states and territories for gaucationa purposes.